

## COUNTY TREASURER TORONTO. (DEM.)

I have too much confidence in human nature to believe that most of the Republicans here are not sincere in advocating the Teller Bill, whatever may be the case with politicians in Washington, and, so far as my judgment goes, we might just as well have statehood at once, as it is bound to come in the near future, whether we want it or not, especially if the Republicans were sure of carrying Utah. This talk of the insincerity of the "divisionists," and waiting until they prove their sincerity is made only in the interest of a party, whose very existence depends on as complete and equal a division as possible of its opponents. If any party has been insincere for the past year or more, it can afford to continue so for a little while longer, until it gets what it wants, and I cannot understand how a year or two from now will help us to see what happened less than a year ago any better than we can see it now.

## T. G. WEBBER. (DEM.)

When the Caine-Faulkner bill was first brought before the public I was favorably impressed with it, nor can I say I am opposed to it now. Of course I am in favor of statehood, for I believe that Utah is fully qualified for that position; but in view of the attitude of President Harrison on that subject and the general sentiment of the country it seemed as though we might not be able to gain so much all at once. As he appeared to cast a doubt upon the sincerity of the "Mormons" in their professions and actions, and based his opposition presumably upon that doubt, I thought the Home Rule bill would be a medium whereby he could become satisfied and that eventually he would give his assent if remaining in the chair. Meantime, the half loaf offered is just so much better than no bread at all. Let us have statehood if we can get it; failing in that, we shall take the best we can get.

## J. G. SUTHERLAND. (DEM.)

There are three bills now before Congress and I like them all. The first, relating to judges, was good, the Caine-Faulkner bill is better; and the statehood bill is best. They ought to be passed in their order, each obviating its predecessor.

## R. K. THOMAS. (DEM.)

My idea is that the Faulkner bill is O. K. It has drawn the fire of the Republicans and I don't think the proposition for statehood would have been thought of but for the other measure. The Territory has been on probation long enough and it is time for a change.

## J. B. WALDEN. (DEM.)

The Teller bill is a "me to" proposition on the part of the Republicans, and nothing else. The Caine-Faulkner bill is a bill prepared to meet the present condition that confronts us. The Democrats are not asking for statehood—the Republicans are only endeavoring to block our home rule bill by asking for something they know they can't get, and by doing so posing as friends of the people. I tell you these Republicans are a job lot.

## JUDGE J. W. JUDD. (DEM.)

I favored us with a lengthy opinion, but it was received at too late an hour for appearance today. It and some others will be given full space on Monday.

## UTAH LEGISLATURE—30TH SESSION

## COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.

Melville introduced an act providing for the compilation of the new laws of Utah. Committee on judiciary.

Lund offered a resolution C. R. No. 6, to the effect that committees be appointed, 2 from the House and 1 from the Council, to audit all accounts of the territorial auditor and treasurer. Adopted, and the chair appointed Lund as member from the Council.

On motion of Evans it was decided to recommend the adoption of Lund's resolution.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.

Council File No. 10, a bill providing for the maintenance of illegitimate children.

Read by its title and passed to its third reading.

Melville introduced a bill creating a board of pardons.

C. F. No. 1, a bill relating to the punishment of polygamy and kindred offenses, passed to its third reading. On Evans' motion it was decided to amend so as to make the prosecution and conviction for any of these crimes a bar to further prosecution for similar offenses.

As an amendment to the amendment Evans moved that the section providing for the punishment of incest be nullified, so as not to conflict with the Congressional law which provided for the punishment of polygamy and incest as one offense. Adopted after a lengthy discussion.

The committee appointed to arrange a day on which to visit the Agricultural College at Logan reported that they had been tendered by D. E. Burley, general agent Union Pacific, a special train, and recommended that when a motion was made to adjourn it should be until Monday next, at 2 p. m.

Baskin introduced a bill which was read for the first time by its title, viz: "A bill for an act creating the Utah National Guard."

Council File No. 1, providing for the punishment of polygamy and kindred offenses, was taken up and read by sections.

When the time came to vote upon its passage, Baskin, in behalf of the committee whose minority report caused considerable discussion in the Council Monday last, rose and stated that he was unalterably opposed to the passage of this bill; that if it had an object for good he failed to see it. To him, the bill conflicted with the congressional laws already existing to punish those offenses. It rendered a man liable to be convicted twice for one offense.

Evans, of Weber, thought that, perhaps the gentleman from Salt Lake was afraid of the effects following the enforcement of the proposed measure. We could not close our eyes to the fact that there is a great change in public feeling going on and reminded Baskin of the stigma that was attached to his name two years ago, resulting, to a degree, from his connection with several pieces of legislation enacted for the supposed benefit of the people of this Territory.

Baskin's ire was aroused. Evans' circumlocutory inference proved to be

the last straw. In a firm voice he stated that he was proud of his present record and of his work in the past. He never played fast or loose with any Mormon. The fact that the gentleman from Weber acknowledged the salutary effects of his present work, and of the bills he had, in a small way, been instrumental in passing for the benefit of the people, proved to him that his argument had not been answered.

Where had he been inconsistent? He had been called inconsistent in opposing a law that can not possibly do any good. If that were inconsistency he hoped he always would be inconsistent. He was evidently misunderstood in the Council.

Evans, in reply, remarked that when the people of Utah put themselves in harmony with the general government, as a rule very little fault was found with them. Baskin would probably recollect that a report was made at Washington, D. C., by the enemies of the Mormons to the effect that the people of Utah "to this day have never passed a law punishing polygamy," and that this fact had always been dwelt at great length upon and used as a weapon against the people. Now that the latter are ready to be themselves and enact a proper law, the people of the United States say, "We don't propose to have you do it." If the Utah people decline to do anything, the action is construed as one of rebellion. If the people comply, the fact is heralded throughout the land as a very cunning trick. Mr. Baskin knows by acts and formal acclamations, the sincerity of this people. He claims that "Mormons" employ "Mormons."

Do gentiles never employ gentiles?

No one is accorded any honest belief in this Territory unless he is a gentile or "Liberal." I have had some experience in court matters in this Territory and I know that a great change is going on, but it is not because the opposing side has ceased its vigilance. Yet this gentleman from Salt Lake claims that it is all a trick. The great fear is, gentlemen, that something will be passed in harmony with the feelings of the masses of the people.

Bill finally passed the Council with the following vote:

Ayes—Peters, Greaves, Morrell, Lund, McCulstien, Melville, Evans.

Noes—Baskin, Glendenning, Moran, Haines.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

After the usual preliminaries Glendenning introduced a bill providing for the incorporation and government of metropolitan cities. This bill provides for twelve wards in the city, for two houses of the council and gives the mayor limited veto power.

By Moran, A bill for an act to make the first Monday in September—Labor day—a legal holiday. Judiciary committee.

By Evans, for the collection, arrangement and display of Utah products at the World's Fair and appropriating money for the same. Committee on World's Fair.

This allows the Governor with the Council's consent to appoint fifteen commissioners to make the collection and provide for their arrangement. The commissioners are to be paid \$4